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The King and His Retainers

Some Notes on Interpolations

in the Flateyjarbók Version

of *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar en mesta*

Introduction

Óláfr Tryggvason — king of Norway from about 995 to 999 or 1000 — features prominently in Old Norse historiography and saga literature, where he is presented as an advocate for Christianisation, mainly in Iceland and Norway, and as the king who is tricked into the battle of Svǫldr by a coalition of his enemies. The exact location of the battle is difficult to establish; some locate it in the Öresund, others on the Baltic coast of the territories of the Polabian Slavs.¹ Óláfr Tryggvason dies in this battle. The in part quite detailed accounts of Óláfr's life in these texts, written long after his death, may be surprising, given the fact that there are remarkably few sources about Óláfr that can be deemed contemporary.² The late medieval stage of the development

¹ For a summary of different theories and evidence see e.g. J. MORAWIEC, P. URBAŃCZYK: *Building the Legend of the Battle of Svoldr*. “Scandinavian Journal of History” 2012, Vol. 37/3, pp. 280—283.

² These sources include coins, the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, and Skaldic poems by Hallfreðr vandræðaskáld Óttarsson; L. LÖNNROTH: *Studier i Olaf Tryggvasons saga*. “Samlaren” 1963, Vol. 84, pp. 54, 57; C. KRAG: *Óláfr Tryggvason §1: Historisches*. In: *Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde*. Vol. 22. Eds. H. BECK et al. Berlin—New York 2003, p. 64; A. BUGGE: *Sandhed og digt om Olav Tryggvason*. “Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie” 1910, Vol. 10, pp. 2, 10—11, 13; JÓN VIÐAR SIGURÐSSON: *Óláfr Tryggvason*. In: *Medieval Scandinavia. An Encyclopedia*. Eds. P. PULSIANO, K. WOLF. London—New York 1993, p. 446.

of texts on Óláfr Tryggvason is represented by the so-called *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar en mesta* (henceforth *ÓTm*), which can be translated as “the longest saga of Óláfr Tryggvason.” This title adequately describes its comprehensiveness, which markedly contrasts with earlier texts about Óláfr Tryggvason. Starting with chapters on Óláfr’s ancestors, *ÓTm* narrates Óláfr’s life, his zeal as king-missionary, his survival of the battle of Svölðr, and his death in a monastery some decades after the battle. Into *ÓTm*, shorter narratives and material from sagas such as *Færeyinga saga* and *Hallfreðar saga vandræðaskálds* were interpolated,³ and thus one finds the royal biography embedded in a panorama of the decades around the year 1000 in Norway and the North Atlantic territories with a special focus on the conversion to Christianity.⁴ It is this saga — and in particular one of its versions preserved in the manuscript Flateyjarbók (dated to shortly before 1400) — that will be dealt with in this article.

Flateyjarbók is the name used for a manuscript with the shelf mark GKS 1005 fol. at the Árni Magnússon Institute for Icelandic Studies in Reykjavík, Iceland. The name means “the book of Flatey” and is derived from the island where the manuscript was once kept. Flateyjarbók is one of the most outstanding medieval Icelandic codices. It is the largest manuscript of its kind (as regards both size and quantity of folios), and the only one that includes information on who owned and who wrote it. Moreover, the high quality of both its script and illuminations is acknowledged. The praise Flateyjarbók has received as a work of art contrasts with the, in general, meagre attention the manuscript’s composition and the texts it contains have attracted. This is also true of *ÓTm*. For a long time, it stood in the shadow of earlier sagas about Óláfr Tryggvason, due not least to commonly held opinions on the lesser value of late medieval literature. Sigurður Nordal, for example, saw “en haarrejsende mishandling” — “a hair-raising mistreatment” — of Snorri Sturluson’s work as interpolations transformed the late medieval versions of the sagas about Óláfr Tryggvason and Saint Óláfr into “uformelige konglomerater” — “unformed conglomerations.”⁵ Although *ÓTm* has received little acclaim as a work in its own right, it has frequently been noted that a number of texts or text versions would not have come down to us had they not been preserved as part of it. Examples are *Eindriða þátr ilbreiðs* and, in the Flateyjarbók version, *Þorsteins þátr uxafóts* and *Grænlinga saga*.⁶

³ ÓLAFUR Halldórsson: *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar*. In: *Medieval Scandinavia...*, p. 449.

⁴ See E.B. HEANS-GŁOGOWSKA: *Re-writing History in Fourteenth-century Iceland: Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar en mesta*. PhD thesis, University of Cambridge 2014, pp. 65–122, for a discussion of the “national conversion narratives” in *ÓTm* with particular attention to Iceland.

⁵ S. NORDAL: *Sagalitteraturen*. In: *Litteraturhistorie B: Norge og Island*. Ed. S. NORDAL. Stockholm 1953, p. 267. Unless stated otherwise, all the translations are by the author of the present article.

⁶ ÓLAFUR Halldórsson: *Lidt om kilderne til den store saga om Olav Tryggvason*. In: *Årsberetning 1987–1989*. Ed. Selskab for nordisk filologi. København 1990, p. 53; KOLBRÚN Haraldsdóttir: *Flateyjarbók*. In: *Medieval Scandinavia...*, p. 198.

Consequently, an analysis of these texts that are preserved as part of *ÓTm* should also pay attention to how they interact with other parts of it.

One of the core tasks in philology is the analysis and comparison of different textual variants, whereby any differences have to be seen in relation to how they modify the text as a whole. This article concentrates on the interpolations in the Flateyjarbók version of *ÓTm* that deal with those retainers of Óláfr Tryggvason who fight with him at the decisive battle of Svǫldr. These interpolations are some of the most characteristic features of the Flateyjarbók version of *ÓTm*.

Earlier Texts about King Óláfr Tryggvason and Their Relationship to *ÓTm*

Among the numerous sources of *ÓTm*, some Icelandic texts about Óláfr Tryggvason composed between c. 1190 and 1230 hold a special position. A monk at the monastery of Þingeyrar in northern Iceland, Oddr Snorrason composed a Latin *vita* about Óláfr, now lost, presumably about the year 1190. This *vita* is preserved in an Icelandic translation, referred to as Oddr's *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar*, in three manuscripts dating from the period 1250—1300, and text from this saga was also included in *ÓTm*.⁷ Another monk at Þingeyrar, Gunnlaugr Leifsson also wrote a *vita* in Latin about Óláfr (which is likewise lost), some parts of which, in Icelandic translation, can be found in *ÓTm*,⁸ where Gunnlaugr is also mentioned several times.⁹ In contrast to the case of Oddr, however, we do not have other manuscripts apart from *ÓTm* that preserve Gunnlaugr's writings about Óláfr Tryggvason. Research has therefore focused especially on Oddr's saga, not the least as the saga's prologue presents Óláfr Tryggvason as the precursor of Saint Óláfr, same as John the Baptist was the precursor of Christ. It has been argued that Oddr's saga shows more resemblance to sagas about saints than sagas about kings, as it includes, for instance, passages that can be classified as accounts of miracles, although Óláfr

⁷ ÓLAFUR Halldórsson: *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar...*, p. 449; FINNUR Jónsson: *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar (en meiri)*. "Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie" 1930, Vol. 20, pp. 121, 127—136; *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar en mesta*, Vol. 3. Ed. ÓLAFUR Halldórsson. København 2000, pp. 64, 67 (hereinafter *ÓTmÓH* 2000). Oddr's name is, however, only provided in the younger redaction of *ÓTm*.

⁸ FINNUR Jónsson: *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar...*, p. 125.

⁹ *ÓTmÓH* 2000, p. 117.

Tryggvason was not and has never since been canonised.¹⁰ His saga is strongly influenced by ecclesiastical and hagiographical literature and also shows numerous parallels to, for instance, legends about Saint Óláfr and other Christian kings such as Edward the Confessor and Charlemagne.¹¹

Oddr Snorrason's saga was also used for the saga about Óláfr Tryggvason in *Heimskringla*. This collection of kings' sagas is usually attributed to Snorri Sturluson, who composed it probably between 1220 and 1230.¹² Snorri's *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar* differs significantly from Oddr's in tone. As Ólafur Halldórsson puts it, "Snorri [...] pruned the diction of all hagiographic characteristics" such as Óláfr's survival of the battle of Svölör and other episodes that might seem implausible.¹³ Snorri's saga about Óláfr has been identified as the major source for *ÓTm*,¹⁴ but due to the use of Oddr's and Gunnlaugr's accounts, such episodes found their way into *ÓTm*.

¹⁰ SVEINBJÖRN Rafnsson: *Ólafs sögur Tryggvasonar: um gerðir þeirra, heimildir og höfunda*. Reykjavík 2005, pp. 151–171.

¹¹ L. LÖNNROTH: *Studier...*, pp. 57–88; HAKI Antonsson: *Salvation and Early Saga Writing in Iceland: Aspects of the Works of the Þingeyrar Monks and their Associates*. "Viking and Medieval Scandinavia" 2012, Vol. 8, pp. 95–105. The different positions in research on Oddr's motivation for writing such a saga about Óláfr Tryggvason were examined by J. ZERNACK: *Vorläufer und Vollender. Olaf Tryggvason und Olaf der Heilige im Geschichtsdenken des Oddr Snorrason munkr*. "Arkiv för nordisk filologi" 1998, Vol. 113, pp. 81–82. Zernack concludes that Oddr seems to have aimed at providing Norway with an independent Christian tradition that could be used to legitimise the priority of a national church over claims by the universal church (J. ZERNACK: *Vorläufer und Vollender...*, pp. 90, 92). Haki Antonsson takes a different perspective, concentrating on the aspect of salvation (of secular people), concluding that "[t]he opaqueness of salvation and the problem of identifying sanctity inspired the writing of the first biographies of Óláfr Tryggvason and *Yngvars saga víðförla* [...]" (HAKI Antonsson: *Salvation and Early Saga Writing in Iceland...*, pp. 125ff., quote at 129).

¹² *Snorri Sturluson. Heimskringla*. Vol. 1. Transl. by A. FINLAY, A. FAULKES. London 2011, pp. vii, ix.

¹³ ÓLAFUR Halldórsson: *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar...*, p. 449. On strategies used by Oddr Snorrason to forestall his audience's disbelief of seemingly implausible events, see C. PHELPS-STEAD: *Fantasy and History. The Limits of Plausibility in Oddr Snorrason's Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar*. "Saga-Book" 2012, Vol. 36, pp. 27–42. On the accounts of Óláfr's survival in Oddr's saga and *ÓTm* see E.B. HEANS-GŁOGOWSKA: *Re-writing History...*, pp. 51–54.

¹⁴ FINNUR Jónsson: *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar...*, pp. 119ff.; ÓLAFUR Halldórsson: *Lidt om kilderne...*, pp. 48–49.

The Manuscripts and Redactions of *ÓTm*

ÓTm is preserved in Icelandic manuscripts from the second half of the 14th century onwards. In one manuscript (Bergsbók), Bergr Sökkason is credited with the compilation of *ÓTm*. Bergr Sökkason was abbot at Munkaþverá, a monastery in northern Iceland, in the second quarter of the 14th century.¹⁵ In this section, manuscripts that were written up to about 1400 — i.e. the time when *Flateyjarbók* was written — will be briefly presented. The oldest manuscript of *ÓTm* is AM 61 fol., dated to around 1350—1375.¹⁶ Together with a number of other manuscripts, AM 61 fol. represents the so-called older redaction of *ÓTm*. The manuscripts of the older redaction include AM 53 fol. and AM 54 fol. which are both dated to about 1375—1400 (and which most likely were written in the same scriptorium),¹⁷ SKB Perg. fol. no. 1, also known as Bergsbók, dated to about 1400—1425, and some fragments.¹⁸ The manuscripts of the older redaction do not differ significantly in their textual organisation. One can, for instance, find a different chapter division but no rearrangement of text passages. Therefore, AM 61 fol. was used as the main text in the edition prepared by Ólafur Halldórsson.¹⁹

In comparison to the older redaction (also called “A text”), the younger redaction (also called “D text”) is characterised by a number of alterations (paraphrases, omissions, interpolations, changed sequence of chapters/text), and the differences between the two major manuscripts of the younger redaction are more pronounced than those between the manuscripts of the older redaction.²⁰ But still, “Large segments of the D text are in fact identical with the A text except for normal verbal divergences. Even in the revised parts phrases and

¹⁵ ÓLAFUR Halldórsson: *Lidt om kilderne...*, pp. 47, 55; ÓLAFUR Halldórsson: *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar...*, p. 449. Compare also E.B. HEANS-GŁOGOWSKA: *Re-writing History...*, pp. 124—131.

¹⁶ The last three quires of AM 61 fol. include passages from the saga about Saint Óláfr and are dated to the middle of the 15th century; *ÓTmÓH* 2000, p. XXIII. For a comprehensive description of all manuscripts of the older and younger redaction and their relation to each other, see *ÓTmÓH* 2000. Dating of all manuscripts in this paragraph according to the overview in *Ordbog over det norrøne prosasprog. A Dictionary of Old Norse Prose. Registre*. Ed. Den Arnamagnæanske kommission. København 1989, pp. 353—354.

¹⁷ *ÓTmÓH* 2000, p. LXVIII.

¹⁸ Among these fragments is AM 325 VIII 2c, e-h 4to, which is a copy of AM 54 fol. but must be older than Bergsbók; *ÓTmÓH* 2000, pp. CLV—CLXIII.

¹⁹ *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar en mesta*. Vols 1—2. Ed. ÓLAFUR Halldórsson. København 1958, 1961 (hereinafter *ÓTmÓH* 1958 and *ÓTmÓH* 1961).

²⁰ FINNUR Jónsson: *Flateyjarbók*. “Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie” 1927, Vol. 17, pp. 150—169; *ÓTmÓH* 2000, pp. CCCX—CCCXXIII.

whole sentences are regularly to be found unchanged,” as Ólafur Halldórsson stresses.²¹ The younger redaction of *ÓTm* can be found in AM 62 fol., dated to 1350—1380,²² and in Flateyjarbók. The text of *ÓTm* in Flateyjarbók was copied from a manuscript closely related to AM 62 fol. Most of the shorter interpolated texts in AM 62 fol. can also be found in Flateyjarbók.²³

Of the abovementioned manuscripts, AM 61 fol., Bergsbók, and Flateyjarbók not only include a saga about Óláfr Tryggvason, but also one about his famous namesake Saint Óláfr, that is, Óláfr Haraldsson, likewise king of Norway, who died in 1030. AM 62 fol. today only preserves *ÓTm*, but it is likely that it originally also included a saga about Saint Óláfr.²⁴ It has been suggested that the so-called separate *Óláfs saga helga* by Snorri Sturluson was the model for the compiler of *ÓTm* “[...] and it is not unlikely that his objective in writing the saga was to honour Óláfr Tryggvason with a saga as long as the one composed by Snorri about Óláfr helgi”²⁵; this can help explain the comprehensiveness of *ÓTm*.

Due to information contained in Flateyjarbók, it can be established that it was written between 1387 and 1394, as the annals end with an entry for that year.²⁶ It originally consisted of 202 leaves; on the verso of the first leaf the information is given that the codex was owned by Jón Hákonarson, a wealthy Icelandic farmer, and written by two priests, Jón Þórðarson and Magnús Þórhallsson; it is assumed that the owner also commissioned the codex.²⁷ It is not

²¹ *ÓTmÓH* 2000, p. CCCL. Compare also p. CCCXI.

²² Dating according to *ÓTmÓH* 2000, p. CIII. According to *Ordbog over det norrøne prosasprog*..., p. 353, dated to c. 1375—1400.

²³ *ÓTmÓH* 2000, pp. 1—44, 47—66. These texts are *Norna-Gests þáttur*, *Helga þáttur Þórissonar*, *Óláfr konungr braut goð Þrænda*, *Halldórs þáttur Snorrasonar*, *Frá Sigurði byskupi*, *Sýn Brestis*, *Frá Gunnlaugi ok Oddi*. The younger addition to AM 54 fol., written about 1600, likewise includes most of the shorter interpolated texts in AM 62 fol. (omitting *Sýn Brestis* and *Frá Gunnlaugi ok Oddi* but, in contrast to Flateyjarbók, including *Tryggva Ólafssonar hefnt*; *ÓTmÓH* 2000, pp. LXXI, CCCXI, CCCXIII, 1—64). It is assumed that both Flateyjarbók and the younger part of AM 54. fol. go back to the same manuscript with text of *ÓTm*; *ÓTmÓH* 2000, p. CCLXXXI.

²⁴ *The Saga of King Olaf Tryggvason. AM 62 fol.* Ed. ÓLAFUR Halldórsson. København 1993, p. 18.

²⁵ *Text by Snorri Sturluson in Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar en mesta.* Ed. ÓLAFUR Halldórsson. London 2001, p. v. See also ÓLAFUR Halldórsson: *Lidt om kilderne*..., p. 48 and A. HEINRICHS: [Review] Stefanie Würth, *Elemente des Erzählens* [...]. “alvissmál” 1993, Vol. 3, pp. 116—120, pp. 116—117.

²⁶ *ÓTmÓH* 2000, pp. CXIII—CXVI; *Flateyjarbok: En Samling av norske Konge-Sagaer med indskudte mindre Fortællinger om Begivenheder i og udenfor Norge samt Annaler.* Vols 1—3. Eds. GUÐBRANDUR Vigfússon, C.R. UNGER. Christiania 1860, 1862, 1868 (herein after *Flb* 1860 and *Flb* 1868); *Flb* 1860, p. 28; *Flb* 1868, p. 583.

²⁷ *ÓTmÓH* 2000, pp. CXIII, CXXIII. On 1v; printed in *Flb* 1860 but not paginated. Different hypotheses exist concerning which texts were originally intended for the manuscript and whether it was probably intended as a present for the Norwegian king Óláfr IV Hákonarson

known where Flateyjarbók was written, but the scribes Jón and Magnús would have needed access to a large number of manuscripts; Ólafur Halldórsson has estimated that about 40 to 50 manuscripts were used for Flateyjarbók.²⁸ The manuscript's "basic framework"²⁹ is formed by four sagas about the Norwegian kings Óláfr Tryggvason, Óláfr Haraldsson, Sverrir Sigurðarson, and Hákon Hákonarson. *ÓTm* is preceded by shorter texts such as poems, genealogies, and *Eiríks saga víðförla*, while the saga about Hákon Hákonarson is followed by further material on Óláfr Haraldsson, *Grænlandinga þáttur*, *Helga þáttur ok Úlfs*, *Játvarðar saga helga* (about Edward the Confessor), and annals.³⁰ Towards the end of the 15th century, a saga about two relatives of Óláfr Haraldsson was included, on King Magnús (his son) and on King Haraldr harðráði Sigurðarson (his half-brother), so that Flateyjarbók now contains 225 leaves.³¹

For establishing the peculiarities of the Flateyjarbók version of *ÓTm*, a comparison with the other, older extant manuscript of the younger redaction, AM 62 fol., is of key importance. Ólafur Halldórsson assumes that the manuscript of *ÓTm* used for Flateyjarbók must have been almost identical with AM 62 fol., and, therefore, alterations in the Flateyjarbók version of *ÓTm* must be those of Jón Þórðarson, who wrote this part of the codex; yet, due to lacunae in AM 62 fol., it is at times impossible to determine whether the differences between the older redaction and the Flateyjarbók version are a result of changes already found in the manuscript of *ÓTm* that was used for Flateyjarbók.³² It should be kept in mind that the question to what extent

(who died in 1387), an idea that has been explored by ÓLAFUR Halldórsson: *Grettisfærsla: Safn ritgerða eftir Ólaf Halldórsson gefið út á sjötugsafmæli hans*, 18. apríl 1990. Eds. SIGURGEIR Steingrímsson et al. Reykjavík 1990, pp. 209—210, 430; J. ZERNACK: *Hyndluljóð, Flateyjarbók und die Vorgeschichte der Kalmarer Union*, "skandinavistik" 1999, Vol. 29, pp. 97, 106—110; E.A. ROWE: *The Development of Flateyjarbók: Iceland and the Norwegian Dynastic Crisis of 1389*. Odense 2005, pp. 24ff., 96, 392. In contrast, Kolbrún Haraldsdóttir has argued that it is likely that "[...] the book was from its conception intended for its commissioner, Jón Hákonarson" (KOLBRÚN Haraldsdóttir: *Für welchen Empfänger wurde die Flateyjarbók ursprünglich konzipiert?* "Opuscula" 2010, Vol. 13, p. 53).

²⁸ *ÓTmÓH* 2000, p. CXXV.

²⁹ KOLBRÚN Haraldsdóttir: *Flateyjarbók*..., p. 198.

³⁰ For a visualisation of Flateyjarbók's content, see Zernack's table, structured according to scribe, year, and folio; J. ZERNACK: *Hyndluljóð*..., p. 95. For concise information on the different texts in Flateyjarbók, see KOLBRÚN Haraldsdóttir: *Innhald og komposisjon i Flateyjarbók*. "Nordica Bergensia" 2000, Vol. 23, pp. 99—112.

³¹ Because of modifications in the saga about St. Óláfr, O.A. Johnsen and Jón Helgason conclude that Flateyjarbók should originally also include a saga about Magnús; *Saga Óláfs konungs hins helga — Den store Saga om Olaf den hellige. Efter Pergament-håndskrift i Kungliga Biblioteket i Stockholm nr 2 4to med Varianter fra andre Håndskrifter*. Vol. 2. Eds. O.A. JOHNSEN, JÓN Helgason. Oslo 1941, pp. 1032—1033; this has been questioned by KOLBRÚN Haraldsdóttir: *Für welchen Empfänger*..., pp. 27—28. See also footnote 86 below.

³² *ÓTmÓH* 2000, pp. CCLXXXI, CCCXI.

the scribe decided on these alterations or simply followed instructions must remain unsolved.³³

Excerpts from separate sagas in the Flateyjarbók-*ÓTm* are often regarded as typical of this version without noting possible causes. Ólafur Halldórsson points out that the younger redaction is characterised by “drastiske forkortelser” — “drastic abridgements” — of passages which do not deal with Norway, whereas many interpolations have Norway as their setting or are related to Óláfr Tryggvason.³⁴ However, his observations first and foremost concern AM 62 fol. Where the state of preservation of AM 62 fol. permits a comparison, one can note that chapters that in the older redaction are based on *Jómsvíkinga saga*, *Færeyinga saga*, and *Hallfreðar saga vandræðaskálds* were often abridged in AM 62 fol., contributing to a stronger focus on Óláfr Tryggvason. If the scribe of the Flateyjarbók-*ÓTm* wanted to include longer accounts, he was more or less forced to replace the shortened passages with excerpts from the abovementioned sagas.³⁵

Another feature that sets the Flateyjarbók-*ÓTm* apart is the saga’s last part. The older redaction also includes chapters on the further political developments in Norway in the report of Óláfr’s survival. Starting with Jarl Eiríkr Hákonarson, who is among the winners of the battle of Svölör, the focus is then shifted to the rule of Saint Óláfr (and shortly Haraldr harðráði). In AM 62 fol. chapters on Saint Óláfr were abridged or omitted, and in the Flateyjarbók version the last part was changed even further.³⁶ Chapters on Saint Óláfr were omitted and those with a connection to Eiríkr Hákonarson were placed after *ÓTm*, thus creating a transitional passage to the saga about Saint Óláfr.³⁷

³³ ÓLAFUR Halldórsson: *Grettisfærsla*..., p. 430; see also E.A. ROWE: *The Development*..., p. 207.

³⁴ *ÓTmÓH* 2000, pp. CCCXV—CCCXVI.

³⁵ For examples, see *ÓTmÓH* 2000, pp. CCCXVI, CCCXXff. The by-effects are in part even longer chapters than in the older redaction and in part a shift in focus; see also *ÓTmÓH* 2000, pp. CCCXI, CCCXIX; A. KRAKOW: *Die Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar der Flateyjarbók. Struktur und Gestaltung einer spätmittelalterlichen Konungasaga*. PhD thesis, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin 2009, pp. 54—61, 80—81, 106—107.

³⁶ For AM 62 fol., an overview of the chapter rearrangement can be found in *ÓTmÓH* 2000, p. CCCXVIII. For the Flateyjarbók version and a discussion of the transitional passage (with different assumptions on where it ends and where Óláfs saga helga sets in) compare S. WÜRTH: *Elemente des Erzählens: Die þættir der Flateyjarbók*. Basel 1991, pp. 35—36, 57 and A. KRAKOW: *Die Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar der Flateyjarbók*..., pp. 29—30, 97—101. Rowe suggests that chapter 406 of the Flateyjarbók-*ÓTm* is “the destination of the narrative” (E.A. ROWE: *The Development*..., p. 184) but elsewhere (e.g. pp. 99, 368) she assumes that *ÓTm* ends with chapter 449 in the text edition *F1b* 1860. Rowe does not assume a transitional passage between *ÓTm* and *Óláfs saga helga*.

³⁷ Compare with chapters 258—286 in *ÓTmÓH* 1961, pp. 297—349.

Óláfr, His Retainers, and the Battle of Svǫldr: Interpolations in the Flateyjarbók Version

The sea battle of Svǫldr is the focal point in both redactions of *ÓTm*. Óláfr, led into a trap by Jarl Sigvaldi, fights with his men against a coalition of the Danish king Sveinn tjuguskegg Haraldsson, the Swedish king Óláfr scenski Eiríksson, and the Norwegian jarl Eiríkr Hákonarson. Óláfr Tryggvason's defeat at Svǫldr marks at the same time the end of his rule in Norway. Both the events leading to the battle and the battle itself are accounted for in detail, in the Flateyjarbók version in about 27 pages in the text edition.³⁸ Already before that account, one can find a list with the names of Óláfr's retainers on three of his ships, with Ormrinn langi being the biggest of them and the one that is skippered by Óláfr himself. Presenting the names of retainers is one of the conventions of the portrayal of rulers. In the older redaction, the names of 43 retainers on the ships are mentioned.³⁹ Of these, the overwhelming majority (32 retainers) are only mentioned in this list, and the others almost exclusively in the chapters on Svǫldr.⁴⁰ Exceptions are Ulfr rauði, Einarr þambarskel-fir Eindriðason, and three relatives of Óláfr (Jósteinn Eiríksson, Þorkell dyðrill Eiríksson, and Þorkell nefja Loðinsson) who have already been introduced earlier in the saga and who also fight with the king. Considering the importance of the battle of Svǫldr for Óláfr, it is conspicuous that so few of the fighters have played an active part earlier in the saga. On the other hand, the older redaction speaks in detail about men in Óláfr's service — most prominently the Icelanders Kjartan Ólafsson and Hallfreðr vandræðaskáld Óttarsson, and the Faeroese Sigmundur Brestisson — but these do not participate in the battle.

This discrepancy between retainers participating in the battle and their appearance in other parts of the saga has been smoothed out in the Flateyjarbók version, as will be demonstrated with the help of selected examples. A useful starting point is a comparison of the older redaction's list of Óláfr's men with that in the Flateyjarbók version.⁴¹ For the older redaction, the text of AM

³⁸ Chapters 371–387 in *Fib* 1860, pp. 469–497.

³⁹ *ÓTmÖH* 1961, pp. 206–207. In AM 61 fol. only 42 men but one more in the other manuscripts of the older redaction.

⁴⁰ Compare with Ólafur Halldórsson's index to *ÓTmÖH* 2000.

⁴¹ To facilitate understanding, a translation is provided. Apart from the standard dictionaries, I also used the translation by Alison Finlay and Anthony Faulkes in *Snorri Sturluson... and follow their indication of the meaning of nautical terms from R. CLEASBY, GUÐBRANDUR VIGFÚSSON: An Icelandic—English Dictionary*. Oxford 1874, http://www.ling.upenn.edu/~kurisuto/germanic/oi_cleasbyvigfusson_about.html [accessed: 19th September 2018]. For the meaning of nautical terms compare also *Wörterbuch zur altnordischen Prosaliteratur. Digital*. Ed. W. BAETKE. Digital edition eds. H. FIX et al. Greifswald 2006, <http://emedien>

61 fol. will be presented. The second manuscript of the younger redaction, AM 62 fol., has a lacuna here. For notable modifications in Flateyjarbók, bold print is used (*recte* and in *italics*). In addition, some names, which can also be found in AM 61 fol., have been underlined; this will be explained below.

AM 61 fol. (<i>ÓTmÓH</i> 1961, pp. 206f.)	Flateyjarbók (<i>Fib</i> 1860, p. 452)
<p>Þar voro fyrstir til skoraðir hirðmenn Olafs konungs. Þviat hirðin var valin af inn lendum mǫnnum ok vt lendum alt þat er styrkaz var ok fræknaz. Vlfr rauði het maðr er bar merki Olafs konungs ok var i stafni á Orminum. ok anar Kolbeinn stallari. Þorsteinn uxa fotr. Vikar af Tiunda landi broðir Arnliotz gellina.</p> <p>Þessir voro aa ravn isöxvm. Vagr enski af Ravma. [...]</p> <p>Þessir voro i fyrir rvmi. [...] Hallsteinn. Eyuindr snakr. Bergþorr bestill. Hallkell af Fiðlum. [...]</p> <p>J krappa rvmi voro þessir. Einar þambarskelfir. hann þotti þeim eigi lvt gengr. þuiat hann var .xviij. vetra. Hallsteinn Hlifar son. Þorolfr. Jvar smetta. Ormr skogar nef.</p> <p>(There were, first of all, chosen King Óláfr's men. Since the king's men had been selected from men within the country and from abroad all those who were strongest and bravest. <u>Úlfr rauði</u> was the name of a man who bore King Óláfr's standard and was at the prow on Ormrinn. And the second was Kolbeinn stallari. Þorsteinn uxafotr. Vikarr of Tiundaland, the brother of Arnljótr gellini.</p> <p>These were in the rausn ['forecastle'] in the sox [forepart of the rausn]. Vagr enski of Rauma. [...]</p>	<p>þar uoru fyrst til ualdir hirdmenn Olafs konungs þuiat hirdin uar ualin af innlendum ok vtlenzkum allir þeir er sterkazstir voru ok fræknazstir. <u>Vlfr rauðe</u> het maðr er bar merki Olafs konungs ok var j stafni a Orminum. hann uar af Heidmork. annarr Kolbeornn stallare af Raumaríke ok Eindride ilbræidr. Vikarr austan af Tiundalandi brodir Arnliotz gellina. <u>Þorsteinn</u> vxafotr. en þessir uoru a (rausn j) söxunum. Þorgeirr ok Hyr(n)ingr magar konungs. <i>Juarr liomi</i> Vagr elfski Raumason. [...]</p> <p>þessir voru j krapparumi. <u>Æinar þambarskelfir</u> hann þotti þeim ægi hlutgengr þuiat hann var .xviij. vetra gamall. Hallsteinn Hlifarson. Þorolfr. Juarr smetta. Þorsteinn skelkr ok Ormr skogarnef. en j firirrumi uoru þessir. [...] <u>Hallsteinn son Hromundar hallta</u> Eyuindr snakkr <u>Berþorr bestill</u> ok Hallkell af Fiolum. [...]</p> <p>(There were, first of all, chosen King Óláfr's men since the king's men had been selected from men within the country and from abroad all those who were strongest and bravest. <u>Úlfr rauði</u> was the name of a man who bore King Óláfr's standard and was at the prow on Ormrinn. He was of Heiðmörk. The second Kolbeinn stallari of Raumaríki and Eindriði ilbreiðr. Vikarr from the east of Tiundaland, the brother of Arnljótr gellini. <u>Þorsteinn uxafotr</u>. These were in the rausn ['forecastle'] in the sox [forepart of the rausn]. Þorgeirr and Hyrningr relatives of the king. <i>Juarr ljómi</i> Vagr elfski Raumason. [...]</p>

.ub.uni-greifswald.de/ebooks/altnord-wb/baetke_digital.pdf [accessed: 21st October 2017]. For the spelling of proper names, I use the forms provided by Ólafur Halldórsson in the index to *ÓTmÓH* 2000. My analysis is a summary of A. KRAKOW: *Die Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar der Flateyjarbók*..., pp. 77—89, 127, 149.

<p>These were in the fyrirrum [station before the lypting?]. [...] Hallsteinn. Eyvindr snákr. Bergþórr bestill. Hallkell of Fjalir. [...]</p> <p>In the krapparúm ['narrow space,' the position aft of the fyrirrum] were these. Einarr þambarskelfir. It seemed to them that he was not up to it. For he was eighteen years old. Hallsteinn Hlífarsón. Þórólfr. Ívarr smetta. Ormr skógarnef.)</p>	<p>These were in the krapparúm ['narrow space,' the position aft of the fyrirrum]. Einarr þambarskelfir it seemed to them that he was not up to it for he was eighteen years old. Hallsteinn Hlífarsón. Þórólfr. Ívarr smetta. Þorsteinn skelkr and Ormr skógarnef.</p> <p>And in the fyrirrum (station before the lypting?) were these. [...] Hallsteinn the son of Hrómundr halti Eyvindr snákr Bergþórr bestill and Hallkell of Fjalir. [...]</p>
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Upright bold print has been used for retainers whose names have been interpolated in the list in Flateyjarbók who, just as in the older redaction, also feature in other parts of *ÓTm*. In the case of Eindriði ilbreiðr, one can even find a þátrr — i.e. an episode or short narrative — about him in *ÓTm*. Although Eindriði is not mentioned in the list in the older redaction, the þátrr ends by mentioning his participation in the battle: *ok er þat saugn svmra manna at hann hafui verit með Olafi konungi a Ormínum ok fallit þar* (and that is said by some people that he was with King Óláfr on Ormrinn and fell there).⁴² Instead of this, the Flateyjarbók version has *ok skilde allðri Endride vid konung medan þeir lifdu badir* (and Eindriði never parted from the king as long as they both lived) (lacuna in AM 62 fol.),⁴³ and his name was also interpolated in the list of men who died at Svǫldr (lacuna in AM 62 fol.).⁴⁴

Some names have been underlined in the list of men on Ormrinn langi. These retainers are mentioned in the list in both the older redaction and Flateyjarbók, yet in Flateyjarbók one can find further interpolations in which these retainers appear. Particularly illustrative examples are Einarr þambarskelfir, Þorsteinn uxafótr, and Hallsteinn (Hrómundarson).

In Flateyjarbók, one can also read about Einarr þambarskelfir in two chapters referred to in research as *Halldórs þátrr Snorrasonar*, a narrative also preserved in AM 62 fol., and in two þættir for which Flateyjarbók is the oldest manuscript, namely *Þorsteins þátrr uxafóts* and *Orms þátrr Stórolfssonar*. In *Halldórs þátrr Snorrasonar*, Halldórr kills one of Einarr's men in a rage.⁴⁵ Einarr's verdict in that case — to refrain from having Halldórr killed — is

⁴² *ÓTmÓH* 1961, p. 228.

⁴³ *Flb* 1860, p. 464.

⁴⁴ Compare *ÓTmÓH* 1961, p. 285 with *Flb* 1860, p. 492.

⁴⁵ *ÓTmÓH* 2000, pp. 47—57; *Flb* 1860, pp. 506—511. Only AM 62 fol. uses the term þátrr for this narrative: “Sídasti þátrr Olafssaugo Tryggvason[ar] Noregs konungs” (*ÓTmÓH* 2000, p. 47). Due to its links to Haraldr harðráði, the þátrr, in a slightly shorter version, can be found a second time in Flateyjarbók; *Flb* 1868, pp. 428—431. On the þátrr's structure, protagonists, and biblical motives see J. HARRIS: *Christian Form and Christian Meaning in Halldórs þátrr I*. In: *The Learned and the Lewd. Studies in Chaucer and Medieval Literature*. Ed. L.D. BENSON. Cambridge, MA 1974, pp. 249—264.

motivated by events shortly after the battle of Svǫldr that are included in the þáttir in a retrospective report. Einarr relates how he and two other retainers of Óláfr Tryggvason were captured by Danes after the battle and sold as slaves to a man whose face was hidden under a mask.⁴⁶ This man predicts their future lives and sets them free, requiring of Einarr that he, should an offender ever be in his power, also set this person free. The man briefly lifts his mask before he disappears, and they identify him as Óláfr Tryggvason. *Orms þáttir Stórolfssonar* likewise refers back to the battle of Svǫldr. In *Flateyjarbók*, this þáttir is placed in the transitional passage to *Óláfs saga helga*. The Iclander Ormr does not participate in the battle, but a demonstration of Ormr's strength makes it clear to Jarl Eiríkr Hákonarson that king Óláfr's ship Ormrinn langi would never have been taken had Ormr fought by the king's side.⁴⁷ The þáttir also includes a chapter in which Ormr manages to bend Einarr þambarskelfir's bow for which he wins Einarr's praise.⁴⁸ In *Þorsteins þáttir uxafóts*, a genealogical relation is created between the father of title protagonist Þorsteinn and two other retainers of King Óláfr, Einarr þambarskelfir and the abovementioned Eindriði ilbreiðr, who both fight with the king at Svǫldr.⁴⁹

Þorsteinn uxafótr as one of Óláfr's men at Svǫldr is already mentioned in the sagas by Oddr and Snorri. In *ÓTm* one can, in addition, also find a short exchange of words between Þorsteinn and the king during the battle (lacuna in AM 62 fol.),⁵⁰ but in contrast to the older redaction and AM 62 fol. (which does not have a lacuna here), Þorsteinn uxafótr is provided with a biography in the form a þáttir.⁵¹ In this exchange of words between Óláfr and Þorsteinn, Alan Binns sees "the point of departure for the þáttir, which would then be, like the medieval chivalric *enfances*, an attempt to provide a past for a hero already known which would agree with the lines of his character already laid down."⁵² The þáttir relates how Ívarr ljómi — the same whose name we find interpolated in the list of retainers in *Flateyjarbók*⁵³ — comes from Norway to Iceland and fathers a son there, Þorsteinn uxafótr, before he leaves again for Norway. Þorsteinn and his Icelandic mother are left behind. The few sources on Þorsteinn uxafótr do not indicate that he had Icelandic ancestors. Binns points out that

⁴⁶ The þáttir's narrative of how Einarr was captivated contradicts both the older redaction of *ÓTm* and *Flateyjarbók* which relate that Einarr was among the men given quarter by Jarl Eiríkr Hákonarson; e.g. *ÓTm*ÓH 1961, p. 304; *Flb* 1860, p. 549.

⁴⁷ *Flb* 1860, p. 532.

⁴⁸ *Flb* 1860, p. 532.

⁴⁹ *Flb* 1860, p. 250.

⁵⁰ *ÓTm*ÓH 1961, p. 284; *Flb* 1860, pp. 383, 491. The similarities between this short conversation and the one between Rollant and Oliver in *Karlamagnús saga ok kappá hans* have been analysed by SVEINBJÖRN Rafnsson: *Ólaf's sögur Tryggvasonar*..., pp. 237—238.

⁵¹ *Flb* 1860, pp. 249—263.

⁵² A. BINNS: *The Story of Þorsteinn Uxafót*. "Saga-Book" 1953—1957, Vol. 14, p. 40.

⁵³ *Flb* 1860, p. 452.

“[n]one of these sources give any reason for believing him to have been an Icelander, and Oddr believed him to have come from southern Norway,” and therefore he assumes that the Icelandic descent was ascribed to Þorsteinn by the author of the þáttur.⁵⁴

In Flateyjarbók, *Þorsteins þáttur uxafóts* was inserted in a passage that focuses on the settlement of Iceland. This þáttur is not just “a kind of thematic introduction to the account of the conversion of Iceland,” as Elizabeth Ashman Rowe has noted,⁵⁵ but even anticipates it, since Þorsteinn voluntarily accepts the new faith, as later did the Icelanders on Alþing. Þorsteinn vows to himself that should he be able to overcome the trollwoman Skjaldvǫr, he will convert: *hafde hann ok heyrt margar saugur ok merkiligar fra Olafui konungi ok þeirre tru er hann bodade. hæitr nu af hreinu hiarta ok hæilum huga at taka vid þeirre tru ok þiona Olafi medan hann lifde ef hann kæmizst heill ok lifs j brott af allre kunnattu* (He had also heard a lot of noteworthy stories about King Óláfr and the faith he propagated. He promised now with pure heart and sincerely to accept this faith and to serve Óláfr as long as he lived, should he get away with life and limb from all this magic).⁵⁶ Þorsteinn succeeds; after this adventure he is acknowledged by his Norwegian father Ívarr ljómi and, having been baptised, becomes one of King Óláfr’s retainers. In the chapter on Þorsteinn, one can find numerous parallels to Ormr Stórolfsson,⁵⁷ who has already been mentioned above. One example refers to the battle of Svǫldr, in which Þorsteinn uses a sail-yard (*beiti-áss*) as a weapon.⁵⁸ Ormr also uses a pole (*berlings-áss*) in the reenactment of a battle scene on Ormrinn langi.⁵⁹ *Þorsteins þáttur uxafóts* ends with a reference to Þorsteinn’s death in the battle of Svǫldr.⁶⁰ This contradicts other information later, where — as in the older redaction — Þorsteinn is mentioned among the survivors (lacuna in AM 62 fol.).⁶¹

One of Óláfr’s retainers, who in the older redaction is simply named Hallsteinn, is in Flateyjarbók explicitly referred to as the son of Hrómundr halti. Here again, as in the case of Þorsteinn uxafótr, a protagonist is provided with a history and an Icelandic descent, because Flateyjarbók also includes an additional, interpolated narrative that finds no equivalent in the older redaction

⁵⁴ A. BINNS: *The Story of...*, p. 38.

⁵⁵ E.A. ROWE: *Þorsteins þáttur uxafóts, Helga þáttur Þórissonar, and the Conversion Þættir*. “Scandinavian Studies” 2004, Vol. 76/4, p. 460.

⁵⁶ Flb 1860, p. 259. Compare also the English translation in *The Tale of Thorstein Bull’s-Leg (Þorsteins þáttur uxafóts)*. Transl. by G. CLARK. In: *The Complete Sagas of Icelanders*. Vol. 4. Ed. VÍÐAR Hreinsson. Reykjavík 1997, p. 351.

⁵⁷ A. BINNS: *The Story of...*, pp. 50ff.

⁵⁸ ÓTmÓH 1961, p. 284; Flb 1860, p. 491.

⁵⁹ Flb 1860, p. 531.

⁶⁰ Flb 1860, p. 263.

⁶¹ ÓTmÓH 1961, p. 289; Flb 1860, p. 494.

or AM 62 fol. This interpolation is *Hrómundar þáttur halta*.⁶² It is set in Iceland and is about a group of criminal Norwegians who steal some horses that belong to Hrómundr.⁶³ In revenge for being found guilty of this crime, twelve Norwegians attack Hrómundr's farm. Hrómundr only has three men to support him; only his son Hallsteinn and a foster-son survive the fight. The þáttur ends with the information that Hallsteinn goes to Norway, is converted by King Óláfr Tryggvason, and also becomes one of the king's men; his bravery is noted, and he is said to have fallen on the king's ship at Svölðr.

In the longer quotation with the list of Óláfr's men, three names have been put into italics and bold face: Hallsteinn's father Hrómundr halti, Þorsteinn skelkr, and Ívarr ljómi. These names do not appear in the older redaction, neither in the list of retainers nor elsewhere. Not only have their names been interpolated into Flateyjarbók, but so too have episodes in which they feature. In addition, Þorsteinn skelkr and Ívarr ljómi have also been added to the list of men who were killed in Óláfr's last battle (interpolations in bold print; lacuna in AM 62 fol.):

AM 61 fol. (<i>ÓTm</i> 1961, p. 285)	Flateyjarbók (<i>Flb</i> 1860, p. 492)
þar fellv þeir þapir bræðr magar konungs. Hyrningr ok Þorgeirr. Vikar af Tiunda landi ok Vlfr hinn rauði.	þar fellu þeir bræðr bádir magar Olafs Þorgærr ok Hyrningr Vikarr af Tiundalande Vlfr hinn rauðe
ok margir aðrir rōskuir drengir [...]	Endride ilbreidr Þorsteinn huiti Þorsteinn skelkr Juar liomi ok margir adrir roskir dreinger [...]
(There fell the two brothers relatives of the king. Hyrningr and Þorgeirr. Vikarr of Tiundaland and Úlfr rauði. and many other brave men [...]).	(There fell the two brothers relatives of Óláfr Þorgeirr and Hyrningr Vikarr of Tiundaland Úlfr rauði Eindriði ilbreidr Þorsteinn hvíti Þorsteinn skelkr Ívarr ljómi and many other brave men [...]).

The þáttur about Hrómundr halti and the one about Þorsteinn skelkr⁶⁴ are placed close together. Both þættir, with their Icelandic protagonists and partly Icelandic settings, occur in a section of *ÓTm* in which the focus is again on

⁶² *Flb* 1860, pp. 409—414. A shorter version of it can also be found in the Sturlubók version of *Landnámabók*, where Hrómundr's son is called Hásteinn, not Hallsteinn, but is likewise said to be among King Óláfr's men on Ormrinn langi; J. de VRIES: *Altnordische Literaturgeschichte*. Vol. 2. 2nd edition. Berlin 1967, p. 412.

⁶³ Described as *uikingar och ransmenn* (vikings and robbers) and *Austmenn* (men from the Scandinavian continent, esp. Norse merchants or Norwegians); *Flb* 1860, pp. 410—411; compare R. CLEASBY, GUÐBRANDUR Vigfússon: *An Icelandic—English Dictionary...* and *Wörterbuch...*, ed. W. BAETKE for translations. For an interpretation of the þáttur as a reflection of Icelandic-Norwegian (trade) relations in the 14th century, see E.A. ROWE: *Cultural Paternity in the Flateyjarbók Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar*. “alvíssmál” 1998, Vol. 8, p. 16 and E.A. ROWE: *The Development...*, p. 77.

⁶⁴ *Flb* 1860, pp. 409—414, 416—418.

Iceland. *Þorsteins þátrr skelks* opens with a short genealogical reference, and from the information provided there one can construct a connection between Þorsteinn and the ancestors of King Óláfr Haraldsson, and between Þorsteinn and Kjartan Ólafsson's wife, which puts the þátr's title hero "in an immediately recognizable context," to quote John Lindow,⁶⁵ and adds to the density of links to other protagonists within *ÓTm* and to *Óláfs saga helga*. *Þorsteins þátrr skelks* also ends with the mention of his death on Ormrinn langi.⁶⁶ In contrast to the þættir on Þorsteinn uxafótr and Hallsteinn Hrómundarson, *Þorsteins þátrr skelks* tells about a notable event when Þorsteinn skelkr is with Óláfr Tryggvason. One night, ignoring the king's instruction, Þorsteinn leaves the hall on his own and meets the devil who tells him of the agony that the heroes of the mythic-legendary past have to suffer in hell.⁶⁷ *Þorsteins þátrr skelks* varies a recurrent theme in *ÓTm*, Óláfr Tryggvason's determined fight against the old faith and his saviour-like qualities. Þorsteinn can be saved from the devil by the king — in contrast to a man called Þiðrandi, whose story is told in the two chapters following *Þorsteins þátrr skelks*, in *Þiðranda þátrr ok Þórhalls*.⁶⁸ For that reason, Joseph Harris has described *Þorsteins þátrr skelks* as "a farcical version of the kind of tragic encounter with evil presented by *Þiðranda þátrr ok Þórhalls*."⁶⁹ One night, Þiðrandi hears a knocking on the door and opens it, despite the warning of Þórhallr. Þiðrandi sees nine women dressed in black and nine women dressed in white riding towards him from different directions. The women dressed in white cannot protect him, so he dies shortly after this encounter. Þórhallr interprets this as a sign of the new faith that will come, and in *ÓTm* one can then find chapters on the successful Christianisation of Iceland.

The contact with the pre-Christian world also provides the topic for *Sqrla þátrr*⁷⁰ in which Ívarr ljómi is one of the protagonists. Ívarr has already been introduced before as the father of Þorsteinn uxafótr. In *Sqrla þátrr*, as in *Þorsteins þátrr uxafóts*, we find two heathen groups fighting against each other

⁶⁵ J. LINDOW: *Þorsteins þátrr skelks and the Verisimilitude of Supernatural Experience in Saga Literature*. In: *Structure and Meaning in Old Norse Literature. New Approaches to Textual Analysis and Literary Criticism*. Eds. J. LINDOW et al. Odense 1986, p. 269.

⁶⁶ *Flb* 1860, p. 418.

⁶⁷ This content recalls another þátrr in *ÓTm* in which an old man called Norna-Gestr tells King Óláfr stories about the same heroes, Starkaðr and Sigurðr. On *Norna-Gests þátrr* and parallels to *Þorsteins þátrr skelks* see J. ZERNACK: *Gests Erzählungen. Germanische Mythologie und der ordo narrationis in der isländischen Geschichtsschreibung des Spätmittelalters*. In: *Präsenz des Mythos. Konfigurationen einer Denkform in Mittelalter und Früher Neuzeit*. Eds. U. FRIEDRICH, B. QUAST. Berlin—New York 2004, pp. 318ff.

⁶⁸ *Flb* 1860, pp. 418—421.

⁶⁹ J. HARRIS: *Theme and Genre in Some Íslendinga Þættir*. "Scandinavian Studies" 1976, Vol. 48/1, p. 14. Compare also E.A. ROWE: *The Development...*, p. 71.

⁷⁰ *Flb* 1860, pp. 275—283.

whose wounds are magically healed.⁷¹ In *Sqrla þáttir*, only a Christian can end this everlasting battle. *Sqrla þáttir*, preserved for the first time in Flateyjarbók, draws on a subject known from Germanic tradition; in *Snorra Edda*, presumably the source for *Sqrla þáttir*, the gods do not intervene, nor is the spell broken by a Christian.⁷² As Rowe has pointed out, the subject matter has been adapted in *Sqrla þáttir* in such a way that it would fit into *ÓTm*.⁷³ This þáttir has been interpolated between two chapters on Óláfr Tryggvason's missionary activities in Norway, and contributes to the presentation of the Christian faith as the superior one.

The interpolations linked to Óláfr's men may be few in number but can tell us more about the compositional principles of the Flateyjarbók version of *ÓTm*. The modifications are all linked to the battle of Svǫldr. In four þættir interpolated into the Flateyjarbók-*ÓTm* — *Þorsteins þáttir uxafóts*, *Sqrla þáttir*, *Hrómundar þáttir halta*, and *Þorsteins þáttir skelks* — the king's retainers who fight on Ormrinn langi either are the central characters or participate in the action. At the end of three of these þættir — *Þorsteins þáttir uxafóts*, *Hrómundar þáttir halta*, and *Þorsteins þáttir skelks* — attention is directed to the protagonists' participation in the battle of Svǫldr. These references underline the battle's significance and also announce that one will read again about these men in *ÓTm*. Additionally, *Orms þáttir Stórólfssonar*, which was interpolated into the transitional passage to *Óláfs saga helga*, refers back to the battle of Svǫldr. At the beginning of all of these þættir, the scribe Jón Þórðarson left space for medium-sized initials which are also used for other chapters he deemed important.⁷⁴ By doing so, he made sure that attention would be drawn to them. The þættir in which Þorsteinn uxafótr, Ívarr ljómi, Hallsteinn, and Þorsteinn skelkr feature significantly contribute to the portrayal of at least some of the men who are with Óláfr at Svǫldr. These retainers are provided with biographies which, in the case of Ívarr and the two Þorsteinnss, are also linked to the change in faith under Óláfr's rule. The Flateyjarbók version includes an interpolation which is based on Oddr Snorrason's saga that additionally

⁷¹ In *Þorsteins þáttir uxafóts* the wounds heal immediately; compare *Flb* 1860, p. 255.

⁷² K. GRIMSTAD: *Hjaðningavíg*. In: *Dictionary of the Middle Ages*. Vol. 6. Ed. J.R. STRAYER. New York 1985, pp. 267–268; E.A. ROWE: *Sörla þáttir: The Literary Adaption of Myth and Legend*. “Saga-Book” 2002, Vol. 26, pp. 46–47, 55ff.

⁷³ E.A. ROWE: *Sörla þáttir*..., p. 52.

⁷⁴ In his part of Flateyjarbók (*ÓTm*, transitional passage to *Óláfs saga helga*, and a large part of *Óláfs saga helga*), Jón Þórðarson left space for the initials, but they were written by Magnús Þórhallsson. In *ÓTm*, the largest initials can be found at the beginning of the saga (on 5va; 10 lines high and occupying half of the column) and the chapter on Óláfr Tryggvason's birth (on 9va; 9 lines high and almost occupying half of the column); all other initials are smaller. I use “medium-sized” to denote initials stretching over four to six lines; compare [handrit.is](https://handrit.is/is/manuscript/view/GKS02-1005), <https://handrit.is/is/manuscript/view/GKS02-1005> [accessed: 19th September 2018] and the list of initials in E.A. ROWE: *The Development*..., pp. 373ff.

emphasises that Óláfr's retainers are outstanding, capable men: *mart var mællt til uarnnadar at æigi skyllde koma a drekann bleydimenn ne ðlmósur ok ðngum uar ueitt skipit nema nokkurr afburdarmadr væri sem ðll ðemi finnazst til er fra Olafi er sagt ok hans kauppu(m)* (It was warned a lot that neither cowards nor weaklings should come aboard, and no one was allowed aboard, unless he was an outstanding man, of which there are examples in what is told of Óláfr and his champions) (lacuna in AM 62 fol.).⁷⁵

AM 62 fol. cannot be used for comparison of the modified lists with names in the Flateyjarbók version, yet it is unlikely that Ívarr ljómi and Þorsteinn skelkr would be mentioned there or that one would find “son Hromundar hallta” added after Hallsteinn, because *Þorsteins þátr uxafóts*, *Sqrla þátr*, *Hrómundar þátr halta*, and *Þorsteins þátr skelks* are not included in the relevant passages where AM 62 fol. is intact and can be drawn upon for comparison. Moreover, these þættir were not included in the younger last part of AM 54 fol. (c. 1600; see above). Therefore, these interpolations must have been added to the Flateyjarbók version.

A Short Comparison with Other Old Norse Compilations

It cannot be established with certainty which models may have inspired the alterations in the Flateyjarbók version. The only thing that can be done is to point to traditions and texts with similar characteristics such as the tales of Charlemagne and his men that can also be found in the Old Norse *Karlamagnús saga ok kappá hans* (oldest manuscript fragments dating from the end of the 13th century). According to Lars Lönnroth, this saga could be the model for the 14th-century compilations on Saint Óláfr and Óláfr Tryggvason.⁷⁶ If one draws on *Karlamagnús saga* for a comparison with significant modifications in the Flateyjarbók version of *ÓTm*, the focus on a few selected retainers who are linked to the decisive battle is in my opinion an instance where one can see similarities. The importance of the retainers for Charlemagne is even expressed in the saga's title *ok kappá hans* (and his champions). In several parts of the saga, 12 men are said to belong to Charlemagne's closest circle, but only some of these — such as Rollant — are crucial to the saga's plot and involved

⁷⁵ *Flb* 1860, p. 470; compare also the English translation in *The Saga of Olaf Tryggvason. By Oddr Snorrason*. Transl. by Th.M. ANDERSSON. Ithaca—London 2003, p. 104. Compare also *ÓTm*ÓH 1961, p. 240.

⁷⁶ L. LÖNNROTH: *Studier...*, p. 83.

in the battle of Rúnzival, which marks the turning point in the life of Charlemagne. Susanne Kramarz-Bein has pointed out that one can find examples of a critical evaluation of the king's behaviour towards his men in the Old French sources, whereas the main function of the retainers in *Karlamagnús saga ok kappa hans* is the glorification of the king.⁷⁷

In Flateyjarbók, the interpolated narratives in which we get to know more about Óláfr Tryggvason's retainers Þorsteinn uxafótr, Ívarr ljómi, Hallsteinn Hrómundarson, and Þorsteinn skelkr, and the narrative named after Ormr Stórolfsson are called þættir.⁷⁸ Literally, þátrr (plural þættir) means "strand," i.e. "part of a rope," but the term has been subject to semantic generalisation to "part of any larger entity" and rubrics combining the term þátrr with designation of the subject matter are most frequent in Flateyjarbók.⁷⁹ Lindow stresses Flateyjarbók's special status in this regard as "[t]he rubric þátrr is virtually unknown in Morkinskinna [...] and rare in other compilations of konungasögur."⁸⁰ In research, the term þættir has been used to refer to "short narratives in Old Norse-Icelandic prose,"⁸¹ which not always overlaps with the usage of the term in the manuscripts. A lot of scholarly effort has been dedicated to the question of whether þættir form a generic category of their own and — if so — what thematic and structural features they share.⁸² Although þættir are found in kings' sagas, editors and scholars have often treated them as independent narratives.⁸³ On the other hand, Rowe points out that even medieval audiences may have read such þættir out of context if the saga they were embedded in was a long one.⁸⁴ One can add that a factor contributing to the impression that þættir could be read without their saga context is that one can find examples

⁷⁷ S. KRAMARZ-BEIN: *Die altnordische Karlsdichtung: Das Beispiel der Karlamagnús saga ok kappa hans*. In: *Karl der Große in den europäischen Literaturen des Mittelalters*. Ed. B. BASTERT. Tübingen 2004, pp. 160—161.

⁷⁸ Rubrics, initials, and illuminations by Magnús Þórhallsson; compare the note on Iv printed in *F1b* 1860.

⁷⁹ J. LINDOW: *Old Icelandic þátrr: Early Usage and Semantic History*. "Scripta Islandica" 1978, Vol. 29, pp. 10, 33—37; compare also S. WÜRTH: *Elemente des Erzählens...*, pp. 34—37.

⁸⁰ J. LINDOW: *Old Icelandic þátrr...*, p. 36.

⁸¹ J. HARRIS: *Þættir*. In: *Dictionary of the Middle Ages*. Vol. 12. Ed. J.R. STRAYER. New York 1989, p. 1.

⁸² For overviews of research on þættir, see e.g. J. HARRIS: *Þættir...* and, most recently, E.A. ROWE: *The Long and the Short of it*. In: *The Routledge Research Companion to the Medieval Icelandic Sagas*. Eds. ÁRMANN Jakobsson, SVERRIR Jakobsson. London—New York 2017, pp. 151—163, who has also tried to re-evaluate the corpus. For a discussion of how 20th-century text editions have formed the notion of þættir as a saga subgenre as well as a summary of "the history of the þættir," see ÁRMANN Jakobsson: *The Life and Death of the Medieval Short Story*. "Journal of English and Germanic Philology" 2013, Vol. 112, pp. 257—291.

⁸³ ÁRMANN Jakobsson: *The Life and Death of...*, p. 259; E.A. ROWE: *The Long and the Short of it'...*, p. 151.

⁸⁴ E.A. ROWE: *The Long and the Short of it'...*, pp. 151, 156.

where the title heroes (or major protagonists) only appear in the þættir, as is the case with *Piðranda þáttir ok Þórhalls* (both redactions) and *Norna-Gests þáttir* (only in the younger redaction) in *ÓTm*.

One manuscript that includes numerous shorter narratives is *Morkinskinna*. *Morkinskinna* is the name given to GKS 1009 fol. (ca. 1275—1280) as well as to the sagas of Norwegian kings included in this manuscript covering the period from 1030 to 1157.⁸⁵ In *Morkinskinna*, þættir “are clustered particularly densely” in *Magnúss saga góða ok Haralds harðráða*.⁸⁶ They often tell of an encounter between an Iclander and King Haraldr harðráði, and serve the more complex characterisation of the king, his virtues and flaws.⁸⁷ Inspired by this, Stefanie Würth has analysed the characterisation of Óláfr Tryggvason and Óláfr Haraldsson in the main narrative and the þættir of the respective sagas in *Flateyjarbók*.⁸⁸ Würth analyses all passages rubricated as þættir in *Flateyjarbók*, i.e. her corpus also includes passages from other sagas (such as *Hallfredar saga vandræðaskálds*). As for Óláfr Tryggvason, her finding is that there are no discrepancies in his portrayal between the main narrative and the þættir, that he is mainly shown as an advocate of the Christian faith, and that the relationship of the king to the Icelanders is stressed.⁸⁹ Some more observations should be added. Interest in Iceland and Icelanders is not exclusive to the *Flateyjarbók* version of *ÓTm* — it is already visible in the older redaction of *ÓTm*, as the

⁸⁵ J. LOUIS-JENSEN: *Morkinskinna*. In: *Medieval Scandinavia...*, p. 419; K.E. GADE: *Morkinskinna*. In: *Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde*. Vol. 20. Eds. H. BECK et al. Berlin—New York 2002, pp. 250—253, 250—251. *Morkinskinna* has several lacunae and its end is not preserved, but it is assumed that it ended in 1177 with the battle of Ré. It was obviously “intended to fill the gap between Óláfs s. helga and Sverris s.”; K.E. GADE: *Morkinskinna...*, p. 251.

⁸⁶ K.E. GADE: *Morkinskinna...*, p. 251. In the introduction to their English translation, Theodore Andersson and K.E. Gade mention the model role *Morkinskinna* could have played for e.g. *ÓTm* and *Flateyjarbók*, without elaborating this any further (*Morkinskinna. The Earliest Icelandic Chronicle of the Norwegian Kings (1030—1157)*. Transl. by Th.M. ANDERSSON, K.E. GADE. Ithaca—London 2000, p. 83). A manuscript based to a great extent on *Morkinskinna* is *Hulda* (AM 66 fol. from the middle of the 14th century), which was most likely in the possession of Jón Hákonarson; J. LOUIS-JENSEN: *Den yngre del af Flateyjarbók*. In: *Afmælisrit Jóns Helgasonar 30. júní 1969*. Eds. JAKOB Benediktsson et al. Reykjavík 1969, p. 237; *ÓTm*ÓH 2000, p. CXXV; compare footnote 31 above. Again, it can only remain speculation whether the shorter narratives embedded in *Magnúss saga góða ok Haralds harðráða* inspired the use of the same technique for the *Flateyjarbók-ÓTm*.

⁸⁷ See e.g. ÁRMANN Jakobsson: *Í leit að konungi: konungsmynd íslenskra konungasagna*. Reykjavík 1997, pp. 255, 273.

⁸⁸ S. WÜRTH: *Elemente des Erzählens...*, pp. 113—147, 150—157.

⁸⁹ S. WÜRTH: *Elemente des Erzählens...*, pp. 120, 126, 131, 151, 153—154, 156. In his analysis of *Rognvalds þáttir ok Rauðs*, Siân Grønlie argues more generally that “þættir can serve as a means of literary commentary on the saga tradition about Óláfr Tryggvason [...]” (S. GRØNLIE: *Þáttir and Saga. The Long and the Short of Óláfr Tryggvason*. “Viking and Medieval Scandinavia” 2013, Vol. 9, pp. 20—21, 32—33; quote at 20).

inclusion of the narrative threads about Kjartan and Hallfreðr, and the chapters on the discovery and settlement of the island and the conversion of its inhabitants show. Würth briefly mentions that the Flateyjarbók version of *ÓTm* includes “Íslendingaþættir” not preserved in other manuscripts of *ÓTm*, but this is not pursued any further in her argumentation.⁹⁰ The additional emphasis on Icelanders in the Flateyjarbók version is most pronounced in the interpolations that provide Óláfr with Icelanders who fight with him at Svǫldr. Þorsteinn skelkr has been added to the saga, as has Ormr Stórolfsson in the transitional passage. Very conspicuously, Þorsteinn uxafótr and Hallsteinn are given an Icelandic descent in the þættir. Whereas one can see a parallel to the þættir in Morkinskinna in the emphasis on Icelanders, a significant difference is that Óláfr Tryggvason only sometimes participates in the action, which indicates that the encounter of king and Icelandic, said to be crucial in Morkinskinna, is of less importance.

Another scholar who explicitly refers to Morkinskinna in her discussion of Flateyjarbók is Rowe, who concentrates on interpolated þættir in the part of Flateyjarbók that was written by Jón Þórðarson: “What sets Jón’s texts apart from the *þættir* of Morkinskinna, in addition to the nature of the personal relationship, is their moral dimension [...]”⁹¹ According to Rowe, “[t]he double theme of religion and the relationship with Iceland” is of special importance in six þættir which are only or for the first time preserved Flateyjarbók: *Þorleifs þátr jarlaskálds*, *Þorsteins þátr uxafóts*, *Sǫrla þátr*, *Hrómundar þátr halta*, *Þorsteins þátr skelks*, and *Orms þátr Stórolfssonar*.⁹² It should be noted that Rowe also assumes *Orms þátr Stórolfssonar* to be part of *ÓTm*, which is not the case.⁹³ In five of these six narratives, an Icelandic is the main protagonist. She argues that the central element in this relationship between King Óláfr and his men is “cultural paternity,” i.e. that a protagonist’s natural father is replaced by the king as spiritual father.⁹⁴ Summarising her findings, Rowe describes this relationship as follows:

⁹⁰ S. WÜRTH: *Elemente des Erzählens...*, p. 151.

⁹¹ E.A. ROWE: *The Development...*, pp. 50–54, quote at 53.

⁹² E.A. ROWE: *The Development...*, p. 58. These þættir are analysed in E.A. ROWE: *Cultural Paternity...* and E.A. ROWE: *The Development...*, pp. 61–68.

⁹³ The Flateyjarbók version of *ÓTm* ends with sources references and a prayer-like passage expressing gratitude for Óláfr’s religious zest, the last word being “AMEN” (*F1b* 1860, p. 518). This was common practice in medieval texts, compare R. MCGERR: *Medieval Concepts of Literary Closure: Theory and Practice*. “Exemplaria” 1989, Vol. 1, pp. 149–179, 162–163. The beginning of the transitional passage to *Óláfs saga helga* is clearly marked by an initial seven lines high which almost occupies half of the column (on 69rb; compare digitalised images at handrit.is) and in addition, *ÓTm* is referred to (“sem segir j [...]” — as is said in [...]); *F1b* 1860, pp. 518, 520. The text edition of Flateyjarbók gives a misleading impression of the length of *ÓTm*, maintaining it ends on *F1b* 1860, p. 583.

⁹⁴ E.A. ROWE: *Cultural Paternity...*, pp. 17ff. and E.A. ROWE: *The Development...*, pp. 78–84.

Although they resemble in many ways the *þættir* already interpolated into *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar en mesta*, their function as exempla for King Óláfr requires that they offer a particular picture of the relationship between the Norwegian king and the Icelanders who served him, namely, that the Icelanders loved their king like a father and were ready to die for him. Jón Þórðarson's clerical viewpoint strongly influences the way this relationship is presented. The *þættir* he adds [...] rewrite the relationship between lord and retainer as a Christian para-familial one in which the Icelandic *hirðmenn* become the spiritual sons of Óláfr Tryggvason.⁹⁵

For *Þorsteins þátr uxafóts* such an interpretation can claim justification, but for the other *þættir* it is problematic. Rowe does not include *Þorleifs þátr jarlaskálds* in her discussion of "cultural paternity"; this narrative tells of an Icelander, but he is not one of Óláfr's men.⁹⁶ In *Þorsteins þátr uxafóts* and *Sǫrla þátr* the Norwegian Ívarr ljómi is presented as one of Óláfr's retainers, but how he entered the king's service is of no relevance in either of them. For the same reason, *Hrómundar þátr halta* is not suited to proving that King Óláfr became the spiritual father, because Hallsteinn Hrómundarson's conversion and that he became a retainer are only briefly mentioned at the end of the *þátr*.⁹⁷ Þorsteinn skelkr is arguably saved by the king. Afterwards, he claims to have hoped for the king's help and is also appointed *hirðmaðr*,⁹⁸ but already in the opening lines of the *þátr* we are informed that he has been for some time with the king. As regards Ormr Stórolfsson, Rowe herself notices that he "has no need for Óláfr's spiritual aid."⁹⁹ For the reasons given, these six *þættir* can only partially serve as an illustration of the spiritual relationship between the king and his men.

⁹⁵ E.A. ROWE: *The Development...*, p. 92.

⁹⁶ Compare E.A. ROWE: *The Development...*, pp. 78–84. Moreover, this *þátr* might also have been included in AM 62 fol. (a lacuna makes a comparison with Flateyjarbók impossible); *ÓTm*ÓH 2000, pp. LXXXVIII, CCCXXI.

⁹⁷ *Flb* 1860, p. 414.

⁹⁸ I.e. a king's man; *Flb* 1860, pp. 417–418.

⁹⁹ E.A. ROWE: *The Development...*, p. 87. Furthermore, Rowe assumes that the six *þættir* form two cycles wherein each *þátr* corresponds with one in the other cycle (E.A. ROWE: *Cultural Paternity...*, pp. 19ff. and E.A. ROWE: *The Development...*, pp. 85–86). She also sees religious significance in the number six (E.A. ROWE: *The Development...*, pp. 87–88, 138–139, 295). It is, however, problematic to assume the addition of six *þættir* because, as noted above, *Þorleifs þátr jarlaskálds* might have been included in AM 62 fol. and *Orms þátr Stórolfssonar* is not part of *ÓTm*.

Concluding Remarks

The focus on the battle of Svǫlðr most obviously sets the Flateyjarbók version apart from the other manuscripts of *ÓTm*. In the older redaction, only a few retainers who fight with Óláfr at Svǫlðr have been introduced before. Therefore, most of them just remain names and do not call to mind episodes in which they have played a significant role. In the Flateyjarbók version, this discrepancy between the retainers' participation in the battle and their appearance in other parts of the saga has been levelled out by positioning the interpolated þættir (*Þorsteins þátr uxafóts*, *Sǫrla þátr*, *Hrómundar þátr halta*, *Þorsteins þátr skelks*) in the narrative block preceding the battle, and by interpolating the names in the list of retainers on Óláfr's ship (Eindriði ilbreiðr, Ívarr ljómi, Þorsteinn skelkr, "son Hrómundar hallta") as well as the list of retainers who died in the battle (Eindriði ilbreiðr, Ívarr ljómi, Þorsteinn skelkr). As has been indicated in the analysis, the four interpolated þættir do not exclusively show intersections with Óláfr's last battle, but also with other subjects taken up in *ÓTm*. Moreover, one interpolated narrative linked to the battle of Svǫlðr (*Orms þátr Stórolfssonar*) was placed in the transitional passage to *Óláfs saga helga*. Taken together, these interpolations contribute to a greater coherence within the saga of Óláfr Tryggvason and to a certain degree also within the manuscript as a whole.

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Annett Krakow

Król i jego świta

Kilka uwag na temat interpolacji w *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar en mesta* we Flateyjarbók

Streszczenie

W artykule badane są interpolacje w *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar en mesta* (największej sadze o Olafie Tryggvasonie) w rękopiśmie Flateyjarbók, dotyczące tych mężczyzn w świecie króla Olafa Tryggvasona, którzy z nim walczyli w bitwie morskiej pod Svölðr. Najpierw przedstawione są źródła oraz różne redakcje sagi. Punktem wyjścia do analizy jest lista świty Olafa na okręcie królewskim Ormrinn langi w starszej redakcji sagi. Tylko niektórzy z tych mężczyzn pojawiają się również w innych częściach sagi. Modyfikacje we Flateyjarbók obejmują zarówno interpolacje imion w liście świty, jak i dodatkowe opowieści w bloku narracyjnym przed bitwą. W ten sposób modyfikacje intensyfikują koherencję i narracyjną wielowarstwowość w sadze o Olafie Tryggvasonie.

Słowa kluczowe: Óláfr Tryggvason, literatura staronordycka, þættir, warianty tekstu, obraz władców

*Annett Krakow***Der König und seine Gefolgsleute. Einige Anmerkungen zu den Interpolationen in der Flateyjarbók-Version der *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar en mesta*****Zusammenfassung**

Im Artikel werden die Interpolationen in der *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar en mesta* (der größten Saga über Óláfr Tryggvason) in der Handschrift Flateyjarbók untersucht, die jene Männer im Gefolge von König Óláfr Tryggvason betreffen, die mit ihm in der Seeschlacht zu Svölðr kämpfen. Zuerst werden die Quellen und die unterschiedlichen Redaktionen der Saga vorgestellt. Den Ausgangspunkt für die Analyse bildet die Liste der Gefolgsleute von Óláfr auf dem königlichen Schiff Ormrinn langi in der älteren Redaktion der Saga. Von diesen Männern treten nur wenige auch in anderen Teilen der Saga auf. Die Modifikationen in der Flateyjarbók umfassen sowohl die Interpolation von Namen in der Liste über die Gefolgsleute als auch zusätzliche Erzählungen im Erzählblock vor der Schlacht. Dadurch intensivieren die Modifikationen die Kohärenz und narrative Vielschichtigkeit in der Saga über Óláfr Tryggvason.

Schlüsselwörter: Óláfr Tryggvason, altnordische Literatur, þættir, Textvarianten, Herrscherbild